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ALLIED FORCES WILL AID IN TOKYO REHABILITATION

Governor Explains Dire Situation to Representatives of Occupation Forces

Following a two hour and a half conference between Governor Hisatada Hirose of Tokyo metropolis and other Japanese officials and high American military officials of the American Eighth Army, on the rehabilitation situation of Tokyo, the American occupation forces have decided to extend a helping hand.

The meeting was held on the afternoon of September 17 at the Tokyo Metropolis Government.

A detailed explanation on the present food situation, housing, fuel supply, clothing, and traffic problems was made by the Tokyo officials to the Americans. After a frank exchange of opinions, the American officials promised every possible aid.

The administrative department of the American Eighth Army will establish its office at the American Club in Marunouchi in order to keep in close contact with the city government.

Governor Hirose had met with high American officials of the American Eighth Army on September 14 and discussed the damage done to the war-ravaged areas of Tokyo, the present living conditions of the Tokyoites and the city government's rehabilitation program. At that time the American military authorities promised positive assistance to the city.

Arrangements Made

The following arrangements were made during the day's conference:

Fishing Industry—Tokyo Bay is now in the midst of the sardine season. However, since the waters off Tokyo and Yokohama, which is a rich fishing area, is serving as anchorage for the American Fifth Fleet, fishing is prohibited. To ease this situation the American Eighth Army will immediately communicate with the American Fifth Fleet.

There are 3,700 tons of fish at present stored in Hokkaido, but due to the shortage of ferry boats running between Hakodate and Aomori, it is impossible to ship the products to Tokyo. To relieve this situation three vessels of approximately 200 tons will be made available exclusively for Tokyo. Permission was also asked to allow the importation of cotton and Manila hemp to make fishing nets, the shortage of which is nation-wide.

Food Supply—Due to the shortage of rice, soy beans, potatoes and other staple foodstuffs have been rationed in place of rice; thus the citizens of Tokyo are extremely undernourished. To assure the minimum of proper nourishment in the future, soy beans, potatoes and other staples will be distributed as secondary foods while rice and barley will be made the principle food. To realize this necessity, the Allied authorities have expressed their willingness to render aid and will use their good offices in getting permission to import foreign rice.

When the city officials asked whether or not the Narimasu airfield which is not being used by the American airforce can be converted into farmland, the American authorities said that they would be able to give a definite answer after they had inspected the airfield today. The Narimasu airfield covers approximately 600,000 tsubo.

Fuel—The fuel situation is very bad. The present stock of charcoal totals only one-third of the required amount and hereafter no matter what efforts are made to increase the production of charcoal it will be difficult to secure two-thirds of the required amount. To overcome this situation, the restoration of gas service is being rushed. By the end of November most of gas facilities throughout the city will be restored. However, the major problem is how to import enough coal necessary each month when there is only 500 tons on hand. Recently permission has been received allowing the movement of coal vessels from Hokkaido. Each month 100,000 tons of coal is expected from Hokkaido to the mainland but to transport 4,400,000 tons of coal stored in Hokkaido it will be necessary to place more vessels for such purpose.

Housing Problem Acute

Housing—With the approach of the winter months, the housing problem is the capital city's major problem. To help those persons living in dugout huts and temporary shanties, the construction of 4,160,000 simple houses will be required. Although faced with the urgent shortage of materials, plans are underway to construct 50,000 houses. By the end of this year only 12,000 houses are expected. Even if the lumbering capacity within Tokyo and nearby prefectures is pushed to its maximum there will only be enough material for 24,000 houses for this year.

To solve this housing problem, the city government has asked the American military authorities for permission to convert equipment in munition plants for milling purposes. A desire was also expressed that the Americans permit the importation of lumber from abroad because there will not be enough in the future to rehabilitate the war-devastated cities throughout the country.

Clothing and Bedding—The American authorities have expressed willingness to investigate into the matter of transferring army blankets for civilian use as well as converting all cotton which was used as material for explosives, since this will somewhat ease the clothing situation.

Transportation (Trucks)—Only 2,000 trucks out of approximately 10,000 in Tokyo are presently usable. This is due to the shortage of fuel while the majority of the trucks need repair. If the present 2,000 trucks can be increased to 4,000, the transporting of charcoal and other necessities of life will be solved. American military authorities said that an American automobile repair shop will be made available immediately. The city officials also asked for permission to import automobile fuel to tide over Tokyo's transportation problem in the future.

Adm. Spruance to Head All U.S. Naval Forces In Japanese Waters

Domei

PEARL HARBOR, September 18.—The United States Navy announced on Monday that Admiral Raymond Spruance will assume command soon of all the naval forces in the Japanese waters, relieving Admiral William F. Halsey, who will leave for the United States this week. The Navy reported that warships of the North Pacific fleet will be placed under Admiral Spruance's command.

ATCHESON DUE IN TOKYO AS MACARTHUR'S ADVISER

Confers With Truman—Bishop, Benninghoff Included in 10-Man Staff

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 14.—George Atcheson Jr., of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the U.S. State Department called upon President Truman today for a brief conference before leaving to serve as political adviser to General Douglas MacArthur.

Atcheson said he had selected a staff of 10 civilian experts in Far Eastern affairs to work with him. The group includes, Max Bishop, Foreign Service officer and former aide to General Wheeler in India, Merrill Benningoff, John K. Emmerson, Oliver Edmund Clubb, Nelson Newton, Carmel Office, Arthur Brewster Emmons, Carl C. Leebrick, Russell Durgin and John Stewart.

Atechson said he would leave in a few days with Chungking as his first step.

Careers Given

Biographies of some of the civilian experts on the Far East who will assist George Atcheson Jr. at his next post as political adviser to General MacArthur follows:

Max Bishop—Graduate of University of Chicago, bachelor of arts, 1932, appointed foreign service officer and secretary in the diplomatic service, 1935; language officer, Tokyo, 1935; vice-consul at Osaka, 1937; third secretary at Tokyo, 1938; assigned to department in Washington, 1941; consul at Colombo, 1944.

Harry Morrill Benninghoff—Graduate of University of Rochester, teacher of English in Japanese school, 1923 to 1924 and 1926 to 1927; vice-consul at Tokyo, 1927 and at Nagoya, August 1, 1931; vice-consul at Yokohama, 1931; third secretary, Tokyo, 1932; vice-consul, Yokohama, 1932; at Mukden 1934; consul at Mukden, 1935; and at Harbin, 1935; second secretary at Peiping, 1939; consul at Amoy, 1939; in addition he was consul at Tientsin in 1940; second secretary at Tokyo, 1931.

He returned to the State Department in 1942 and was assistant chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, 1943 to 1944; Chief Information Liaison Officer.

Put on Reserve List

Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni has now been transferred to the reserve list in the army service as full-ranking general, it has been announced.

INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA IS SUPPORTED BY ALLIES

Stand Is Clarified by Truman; Says Japanese War Lords Now Being Removed

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 18—President Truman declared that the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China "are all agreed" that Korea shall become free and independent.

In his statement President Truman said: "Korea's subjection has now ended. Japanese warlords are being removed. Such Japanese as may be temporarily retained are being retained only because they are deemed essential by reason of their technical qualifications.

"The building of a great nation has begun with the assistance of the United States, China, Britain and the Soviet Union.

"Assumption by the Koreans themselves of the responsible functions of a free and independent nation and elimination of all vestiges of Japanese control over Korean economic and political life will of necessity require time and patience."

Truman's Full Statement

President Truman's full statement is as follows;

"Surrender of the Japanese forces in Seoul, ancient Korean capital, heralds the liberation of the freedom-loving and heroic people.

"Despite their long and cruel subjection under the warlords of Japan, the Koreans have kept alive their devotion to national liberty and to their proud cultural heritage. This subjection has now ended. The Japanese war lords are being removed.

"Such Japanese as may be temporarily retained are being utilized as servants of the Korean people and of our occupying forces only because they are deemed essential by reason of their technical qualifications.

"In this moment of liberation we are mindful of the difficult tasks which go ahead. The building of a great nation has now begun with the assistance of the United States, China, Great Britain and the Soviet Union who are agreed that Korea shall become free and independent.

"Assumption by the Koreans themselves of responsibilities and function of a free and independent nation and elimination of all vestiges of Japanese control over Korean economic and political life will of necessity require time and patience. The goal is in view but its speedy attainment will require the joint efforts of the Korean people and of the Allies.

"The American people rejoice in the liberation of Korea as the Tae Gook Koe, ancient flag of Korea, waves again in the land of morning calm."

TYPHOON HITS FOOD CROPS

Kyushu, Shikoku Rice Affected—Vegetable Farms Inundated

The typhoon which swept over the western part of Japan late Monday afternoon, caused considerable damage in Kyushu and Shikoku districts. After raging over Chugoku district and areas along the Japan Sea, the storm, said to be the most violent this year, was expected to pass over the northern districts and into the Pacific late Tuesday night.

Most hard hit were various districts in Kyushu and Shikoku where rice blossoms were just in bloom, and it is feared in these areas that this will have had effects on this year's rice crop. Inundations, it is also reported, caused damage to the growth of various vegetables.

Hitting Kagoshima in Kyushu about 2 p.m. Monday, the typhoon swept over the neighborhood of Hiroshima at 10 p.m. the same day and passed into the Japan Sea via the Sanin district. At 10 a.m. Tuesday, the typhoon landed in the vicinity of Niigata, previously crossing over Noto Peninsula, and then headed for the north.

In the Tokyo area a strong wind began to blow at dawn Tuesday with a velocity of 18.3 meters a second which at its height registered 29.8 meters and an atmospheric pressure of 743.7 millimeters. As a result, damage done was very slight. For a time the tramcar service in the suburbs was suspended but was restored to normal during Tuesday.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meterological Observatory, at 11 a.m. Thursday:

Fine with slight wind at night. Occasionally cloudy. Fine weather is expected tomorrow and the day after tomorrow.

Shortsighted Policy of Military Leaders Caused War, Premier Tells Foreign Press

The shortsighted views of the military leaders, and the fact that they deceived the Emperor, caused the war, Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, told newspaper correspondents of the Allied Nations at a press interview given at 1:30 p.m. September 18, at the Prime Minister's official residence.

The Prime Minister will meet the correspondents every two weeks for an exchange of views.

The principal questions and replies at Monday's interview follow:

Q. What was the rank and what military power did you have during the war?

A. I was the Defense Commander during the war. My duty has been to shoot down planes.

Q. What was your rank at the time?

A. Full general.

Q. Cavalry?

A. Infantry.

Q. You already have the idea in mind to ask the Allies for financial and material assistance?

A. Yes, we have such intentions.

Q. Does the Prime Minister consider that the underground societies, such as the Black Dragon Society, are a threat to Japanese society?

A. Yes, I think such organizations are not good for us.

Q. What do you intend to do with the remnants of such organizations?

A. I hope they will dissolve on their own accord. If they don't, they will be dissolved by the power of the government.

Q. Does the government intend to create a commission to look into the question of war criminals?

A. I wish to create such a committee.

Q. Has such a body already been created?

A. Not yet, but I should like to do it soon, and with the understanding of General MacArthur's headquarters, we intend to try and punish those guilty of war crimes.

Q. There is a section in the democratic world which demands that the Emperor be included as a war criminal. What is your reaction?

A. I firmly believe that the Emperor is not a war criminal. He was deceived by the military who were close to him. He was not told the truth.

Q. If the Emperor remains on the Throne what guarantee will we have that there will be no war in the future, that the Emperor will not be deceived again by the military?

A. We shall see to it that it shall not happen again.

Q. But, how?

A. I shall tell the Emperor the truth and assist him not to bring about another war.

Q. Is it true that the Emperor is responsible for the peace?

A. That is a fact. It is my impression that the cabinet thought that we should stop this war and the cabinet notified the Emperor.

Q. Does the present government intend to make any changes in the Constitution?

A. As I have told you just a few minutes ago we have been very busy. We have been swamped with orders from General MacArthur and have been too busy to look into internal problems, but we should like to look into them as soon as possible.

Q. Can the Prince tell us the reasons for the resignation of the Foreign Minister?

A. He was Foreign Minister during the war. He was our war-time Foreign Minister. Now that we have launched on building a new Japan, he offered to resign.

Q. Who suggested his resignation? Did he resign on his own accord? Did the Cabinet ask him to resign?

A. It was an agreement on both sides.

ALLIED AUTHORITIES HERE TO SET UP ADVISORY ORGAN

To Submit Views on Economic, Scientific Policies Toward Japan, Korea

The Headquarters of the Allied Forces announced on September 19 that an economic and scientific section will be shortly organized as an advisory organ concerning the economic, industrial, banking, mining and scientific policies of the Allied Nations in Japan and Korea. The new section will be an advisory organ to the Supreme Commander, and will submit its views on the following items:

1. Operation and suspension of operation of economic and scientific enterprises in Japan and Korea.
2. Imports and exports.
3. Utilization of transportation facilities and public enterprises, and conversion of Japanese productive facilities for manufacturing public necessities.
4. Maximum production, just distribution and stabilization of prices of urgent necessities for the people.

The proposed section will also facilitate the work of scientific and economic missions to be sent from the United States and other countries to Japan and Korea, and the preparation of a list of economic and scientific resources in Japan.

It is also said that the permission of the new section will become necessary for the dissolution of industrial enterprises, removal and transfer of machinery, transfer and removal of non-military records fundamental change in the value of products, and transfer of coins, gold bullion and securities to Japan or out of Japan, according to Domei.

Russia Decorates Gen. Clay

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Lieutenant General Lucius Clay has been awarded the Russian Order of Kutuzov, First Class, in Berlin by the Soviet Government. The decoration, presented through Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Commander of the Russian Forces in Germany, was for work rendered in Washington in assisting the chief of staff "in demilitarizing Germany" as Deputy Military Governor.

Affects Travelling Abroad

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The State Department and the War Shipping Administration have discontinued the certification and issuance of priority for steamship travel from the United States to all foreign ports from September 15. This action was taken inasmuch as more shipping facilities are being turned back to private companies.

FREE TRADE SEEN REMEDY FOR BRITISH ECONOMIC ILL

Spirit of Mutual Aid Advocated By Morgenthau for Post-war Adjustment

Domei

NEW YORK, September 13.—Unrestricted flow of goods among countries was urged today by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former United States Secretary of Treasury in the second of a series of three articles in the New York Herald Tribune as a solution to Great Britain's economic problems and as a hope for prosperity for all the nations of the world. He said in part:

If the British are to do no more than get back to their 1938 level of imports they must manage to export 50 per cent more than they did in that prewar year. But abandonment of their export trade during the last four years has resulted in a serious loss of foreign markets. How can the British people in these circumstances raise their exports to the required level? The answer is that they can do so only in a world in which the entire volume of foreign trade is greatly expanded. They can have no hope of doing so in the international economic atmosphere that prevailed in the 1930's when exchange of goods among peoples was restricted by high tariffs, by quotas, by discriminatory bilateral trade agreements and by cut-throat currency manipulation.

But if the flow of goods among nations is freed from such restrictions then the volume of world trade may grow to double the $15,-060,000,000 it amounted to in 1938. And the British should be able to double their exports without depriving other countries of their markets. This is the only way the British people can pay for imports of food and raw materials vital to their economy.

Economic plight of our other Allies is less difficult in that they are not so heavily burdened with external indebtedness and they are less dependent than the British upon imports. But nearly all of them like the British must undertake to rebuild their shattered cities, repair dislocated transportation and communication systems and provide housing for their uprooted millions. They must modernize their industries in order to produce efficiently for world markets and provide employment for their citizens. They must have credits to pay for needed imports until their exports can be brought into balance.

To do this they will need capital funds. There will be widespread opportunities for private investment. But the magnitude of financing required and the unbankable nature of the bulk of it make it primarily a job for the governments. It is not a job which the United States can perform alone although if it is to be done the United States must obviously assume leadership. It is a job which can be done only by treating the world as a unity and only through the return to a spirit of mutual aid which enabled us to wage the coalition war with such success.

FINANCE MINISTRY ORDERS CHECK ON AXIS PROPERTY

Issues Regulations to Govern Control; to Be Effective From Sept. 20

The Finance Ministry has decided to control and prohibit the transfer of properties directly or indirectly owned or managed by the former governments and nationals of Axis nations in accordance with the instruction given by the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces on September 15, and has issued the regulations concerning the preservation of the properties of specified nations, based on the Foreign Exchange Control Law, on September 20 to become effective immediately.

Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance on the Preservation of the Property of Specified Powers

Article I. The specified Powers in the present Ordinance are Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Thailand (Siam), Roumania and Hungary.

Article II. The specified nationals in the present Ordinance are any one of the following.

1. Persons who have the nationality of the specified Powers.
2. Administrative divisions, public corporations, and other organizations of a similar character.
3. Juridical persons with their main office or principal place of business in the specified Powers, and juridical persons incooperated in accordance with the law of the specified Powers.
4. Juridical persons, the management of which is under the control of a specified Power, or of any one of the preceding three paragraphs.

Article III. The property of a specified Power in the present Ordinance includes all such property as is wholly or partly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a specified Power or a specified national.

Article IV. In the area where the present Ordinance is enforced, any transaction or action that causes the acquisition or loss, disappearance, damage, alteration or transference of the property of a specified Power is prohibited without permission of the Minister of Finance.

Article V. Persons who own, possess, have in custody or control the property of a specified Power must submit to the Minister of Finance a report on such property, in accordance with the form attached to the present Ordinance, within one week from its coming into effect.

Whenever a change has occurred to the property of a specified Power, persons, who have submitted the report on such property in accordance with the preceding paragraph must report to the Minister of Finance without delay.

Article VI. Persons who possess or have in custody books or other documents concerning the property of a specified power must not lose, damage, transfer or alter such books or documents without due reason.

The Minister of Finance may, if necessary, order those persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph to submit such books or documents or necessary reports concerning them.

Appendix. The present Ordinance comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Form of Reports:

Report concerning properties of specified powers to be submitted by those owning, possessing, having in custody or control such properties.

Note:

(1) Two copies of the report should be submitted directly to the Minister of Finance.

(2) In the case of individuals, a report covering the properties of all members of the family should be submitted by the head of the household.

(3) In enumerating 'Kinds of properties,' both assets and debts should be shown concretely; as for assets;—land (including perpetual leasehold), houses, machines and tools, utensils and furnishings (including furniture), merchandise, securities, superficies, servitude, right of redemption of real properties, right of pledge, mortgage, mining right, fishery right, of deforestation, industrial properties and the like, copyright and the like, investments, loans, account sales, bills receivable, checks, creditors' balance, other rights of pledge, deposits cash as for debts, borrowings money in custody, debits, bill payable, money due to customers and other miscellaneous debts, liabilities for security.

(4) In the column of 'Value', the face-value should be given for bills and price set in contracts, current price or price entered in account for movables and real estates etc.

(Date)

(Address & Nationality)

(Name with Seal)

1. Properties owned by the party

Kinds of Properties	Locations	Quantity	Value	Purpose of Possession	Notes
Assets					
1)—					
2)—					
Total					
Debts					
1)—					
2)—					
Total					
Net Assets					

(5) In case properties are put in custody of the third party, given in security or loaned, the address, nationality and name of the said party and the reason necessitating such transactions should be given and in the case of secured credits (including guaranteed credits), the name of the party giving the said security (or guarantor) his address and nationality, and the kind of security with its amount, value, location and the reason necessitating such transactions should be given in the column of 'Notes.'

(6) In case there are books of accounts, etc. concerning the property, the names, numbers, and methods and places of preservation of those books of accounts and other documents concerned should be given in the column 'Notes.'

(7) If a person possesses part of the property, the quantity and value of the whole property should be stated in the column 'Notes.'

(8) The size of the report should be 257 mm. x 364 mm.

Property kept in possession, or custody, or control. Form of the Report: Same as item 1.

Notes:

(1) Same as item 1.

(2) The Specification of possession, custody or control should be given distinctively in the column 'Notes.'

(3) Reasons necessitating possession, custody or control and the address, nationality and name or firm name of a person who has entrusted possession, custody or control should be stated in the column 'Purpose of Possession.'

(4) Details of possession, custody or control should be stated in the column 'Notes.'

20-Year Occupation Of Japanese Islands Urged by Wainwright

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—General Jonathan Wainwright said in a radio broadcast on Monday that it was his opinion that Japan should be occupied for 20 years in order to deprive that nation of its capacity to ever again make war. Said General Wainwright: "I am not for one year's occupation. I am against five years. I am against 10 years. We should occupy the Japanese islands for about 20 years. And in those 20 years we should deprive the Japanese of any industry or any business which would make it possible for them to beat their plows into swords."

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER ASKS FOR FULL SUPPORT

Terms of Allies Must Be Carried Out Swiftly, Asserts Yoshida In Press Meeting

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, the new Japanese Foreign Minister, indicated his policy during a meeting with the press at the Foreign Office at 2:30 p.m. on September 18.

The Foreign Minister declared that the Japanese people should carry out swiftly, definitely and with sincerity all the terms laid down by the Allied Powers and which have been accepted by Japan. He expressed the conviction that only thus can the nation hope to regain the confidence of the world.

Earlier in the day, upon taking over the duties of his office from his predecessor Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Foreign Minister addressed the Foreign Office officials and listed the instruction for them to follow in the conduct of affairs under him.

The gist of Foreign Minister Yoshida's views to the newspaper follows:

"It has been my lot to be called to the office of Foreign Minister at the time of an unprecedentedly difficult situation and I keenly sense of the weightiness of the responsibilities that have devolved upon me.

"From the beginning, I was convinced that the policy of Japan should be one of friendship and collaboration with the countries of the world based on mutual understanding, and I did everything in my power to make this policy prevail.

"Unfortunately, hostilities broke out, and it is my profound regret that they have led to the situation in which our country finds itself today. The immediate task before us is to face the results of the defeat courageously, and to carry out swiftly, definitely and with sincerely the terms of the Allied Powers which have been accepted by the country and thereby to regain the confidence of the world. At the same time we must energetically press forward the work of rebuilding our country.

"A state of emergency is needed to press a nation to make a full display of its real worth. I ask for the undivided support of all the people."

SPEEDY DEMOBILIZATION OF TROOPS IS REPORTED

Three-Fourths of Japanese Armed Forces Discharged In Half of Allotted Time

The demobilization of Japanese army forces is proceeding at a rapid pace, according to information released by the General Headquarters of the U.S. Army Forces in the Pacific on September 20.

According to the report, three-fourths of the Japanese Army of 2,253,000 men, under arms in the Japanese home islands on August 15, has been demobilized in half of the two months time allotted by Allied occupation authorities, at a rate of over 50,000 a day.

A report by the Japanese War Ministry disclosed on Thursday that 1,645,000 service men had been demobilized as of September 17 with 607,500 remaining to be released from the service by the deadline of October 15 set by the Allies.

The report showed 670,200 were demobilized to September 2, with 359,000 more released during the next five days and an additional 616,000 during the ten-day period ending September 17. The report stated that homeland Army demobilization was 72 per cent accomplished.

Several figures in the report did not coincide with those published in earlier compilations, discrepancies in which were unavoidable due to the preliminary nature of such compilations. That situation has been corrected to a large extent and the current report was believed by occupation authorities to present a "fairly accurate account" of home islands demobilization progress to date.

14th Corps Active in North

WITH THE 14TH ARMY CORPS IN SENDAI.—Troops of Lieutenant General O. W. Griswold's veteran 14th Army Corps are moving into an area of Honshu north of Tokyo, with headquarters in Sendai, approximately 200 miles north of the Japanese capital.

The area occupied by the 14th Corps extends for about 200 miles north and south and 50 to 120 miles east and west. Major units now under Corps control are the 11th Airborne Division and the 27th (New York) Infantry Division.

Corps reported no disturbing incidents as troops came ashore and the civilian population was described orderly and well-behaved. The city of Sendai, population about 250,000, has been about three-quarters destroyed and damaged by aerial bombardment.

The 14th Corps was the first to operate as a combat corps in World War II during the final mop-up on Guadalcanal in December, 1942, and January and February, 1943 under Major General (now Lieutenant General)) Alexander M. Patch. Subsequently, under Lieutenant General O. W. Griswold, Corps captured New Georgia and virtually annihilated the 17th Imperial Japanese Army in Bougainville. The Corps liberated Manila and central Luzon in January, February of 1945.

NOTICE

Due to a 24-hour suspension order issued by the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces on September 19 resulting from one infraction of the censorship ruling, the Nippon Times was not published on September 20.

AMERICAN JOURNALS LAUD MACARTHUR'S POLICY HERE

Need for Tough Attitude Toward War Criminals Repeatedly Stressed

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—The American press on September 12 and 13 commented on the evolution of Allied policy toward Japan as exemplified in recent orders issuing from the Allied Headquarters. Some editorials commended General Douglas MacArthur for moving slowly during the current initial stages of occupation. The need for a tough attitude toward Japan's war criminals was repeatedly stressed.

The need for a tough attitude toward Japan's war criminals was repeatedly stressed.

The D.C. said, "General MacArthur's first press interview indicated that he knows Japan and the Japanese thoroughly, and his program of developing effective peace should inspire confidence in America. Patience is needed while the General is accomplishing his first task of making his control effective.

"When this is done, he says he will stamp out means which have enabled militarism in Japan to flourish."

The New York Times described General MacArthur's first administrative step—arrest of Japanese military leaders and dissolution of the Imperial Headquarters—as a "good beginning" and added "but it is only the beginning and it will have to be followed by far more drastic action if the job is to be completed in conformity with the ideas for which we fought. Only when both the ruling powers and their instruments have been subjected to drastic control and democratized will it be possible to say General MacArthur has completed his hard jobs, and that the aim of Allied occupation has been achieved."

The Detroit (Michigan) Free Press expressed a similar sentiment and concluded that General MacArthur's "Fist in the velvet glove is being more clearly revealed every hour."

The paper added that the General "understands the situation in Japan and is acting in accordance."

The Oakland (California) Tribune, said, "With force on hand it was not possible for General MacArthur to patrol and supervise even the small part of Japan in which he had established a show of force. Now there is widespread criticism of the "kid glove" policy we are following.

"It might be well to wait until we ascertain what is inside that "kid glove" and until enough time has elapsed for the commander to have the whole situation in hand."

The journal also said that former Japanese Prime Minister Hideki Tojo should be kept alive in order to face trial as a war criminal.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, said that all Japanese responsible for war should stand trial and that testimony against them should be given publicly and widely published and broadcast throughout Japan so that the Japanese people who are now welcoming their American conquerors with bows and smiles may know the depths of infamy and depravity into which their nation sank under the leadership of arrogant war lords."

The San Francisco Chronicle said trial and punishment of war criminals are necessary "both to inhibit any people from future aggression and to counter common cynicism under which military bigwigs are supposed to belong to an international fraternity."

The Birmingham (Alabama) Age-Herald, said "Perhaps it was important to have Tojo's life that justice might be done. It is necessary to demonstrate to the Japanese that American justice is a different thing from at least much of the treatment given by them to Allied prisoners and to conquered peoples."

Expressing approval of the dissolution of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the Decatur (Illinois) Herald said, "The future of the world at peace has been made more promising and more so because Allied commands in Germany and Japan have struck at men who make a business of making war."

The San Francisco Chronicle, expressed doubt regarding the wisdom of General MacArhur's recent statement that as long as Japan is confined to her home islands there will be no risk involved in allowing her to regain commercial leadership in Asia.

The Chronicle stated, "On record it appears to us that commercial domination of large areas is a tool only slightly less dangerous than military domination and tending to add to it. We do not see how Japan can attain commercial domination while still being "confined to her own islands," and until Japan has amply evidenced a profound change of heart we should be troubled to see a farwide spread of Japanese commerce in the Pacific begin again."

MacArthur Declares No Plans Made by Him To Return Home Yet

MADISON, WISCONSIN, September 18.—General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, sent a message to Wisconsin Governor Walter S. Goodland stating, "I have no plans for returning to the United States in the near future." Governor Goodland had written President Truman asking that when General MacArthur returns he visit Wisconsin where a welcome would be prepared for him. The President replied that it was agreeable to him but left the decision to General MacArthur.

HIGASHIKUNI'S STATEMENT ANALYZED BY N.Y. TIMES

Premier's Remarks About Forgetting Pearl Harbor Draw Severe Comments

Domei

NEW YORK, September 19.—It is not quite enough that having been beaten, the Japanese people are now sorry, the New York Times said editorially on September 15.

The editorial termed the remarkable statement promised by Prime Minister H.I.H. Naruhiko Higashikuni on September 13 that if the American people will forget Pearl Harbor, the Japanese will forget the picture of devastation wrought by the atomic bomb and will start entirely anew as a peace loving nation.

The editorial continued in part: "If we do the forgetting and the Japanese war leaders do the promising, the bargain will be a good one for the defeated nation.

"But the case is not so simple and this is not precisely what will happen. Pearl Harbor is a large item on the docket but it is not the only one. For at least 50 years the Japanese have been an aggressive nation steadily extending their area of evil doing steadily and increasing their menace to civilization and world peace. They have made aggression a national system in which the militarists, financiers and business men worked hand in glove.

Raps Bushido Code

"The kind of regret which Prince Higashikuni expresses falls short of repentance. It is a regret induced by battered cities, wrecked warships, lost airplanes and immobilized army. Our starved, abused and tortured war prisoners now being released from their Japanese created hells detected in their jailers, no signs of change of heart until the surrender orders came through. The Bushido code of warrior stood for barbaric cruelty and treachery so long as theirs was a hope of victory.

"The proper answer to Higashikuni is apparently to be made. We now have General MacArthur's assurance that the surrender terms are not soft and won't be applied in a kid glove fashion. The arrests of the war criminals are beginning

"The situation in Korea has been somewhat improved by the removal of General Nobuyuki Abe and the police director Takao Nishihiro. General MacArthur has restricted the Domei News Agency and thus ended the outrageous situations under which the Japanese could spread their propaganda while Allied writers' news were still being censored.

"General MacArthur's difficulties can be understood. He is not dominating Japan by actual force but by potential force. He is concerned about our prisoners until every one of them is safe in friendly care. He does not want, nor do we, futile and bloody incidents.

"But as the days and the weeks go by his grasp will tighten. As the representative of the Allied nations and as a servant of the American people, he will then have it in his power to help the Japanese build, completely a new peaceful nation.

"America is not planning to enslave the Japanese people. Our long term policy should be to liberate them. The soft peace would leave them still under the thumbs of those who have misled and betrayed them. Hard peace for the responsible evil doers at the top will set the Japanese masses free. And then we may be ready to do something of the forgetting which Higashiuni asks of us."

Making Japan-U.S. Flight

Washington awaited on Wednesday the arrival of three Super Fortresss which are attempting to make a non-stop flight from Japan to Washington D.C., according to a Washington report on September 19. The planes took off from an airfield in Hokkaido and the trip of 6,500 miles is scheduled to take 26 hours.

Attlee, Wavell To Speak

Domei

LONDON, September 18.—Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Viceroy of India Lord Wavell will speak from London and New Delhi respectively, explaining Britain's views on the Indian situation in broadcasts tomorrow.

PRINCE KONOYE ADMITS BLUNDER MADE BY JAPAN

Tells Newsmen Every Japanese Convinced of Nation's Error in Making War

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Minister without Portfolio equivalent of Deputy Prime Minister, stated on September 13 that the first responsibility of the Japanese Government is to convince every Japanese of their country's error in war making and that the way back will be long and hard, according to Domei.

In an interview with American newspapermen, Prince Konoye admitted that many Japanese were not convinced of Japan's guilt in taking the road to war.

"Defeated Japan," he said, "now faces a long era of poverty in which it must prove by deeds that it has reformed and is fit to be a member of "the world family of nations." He emphasized that the Japanese people must accept the blame for the conditions facing them.

The Prince claimed that he had tried in the summer of 1941 to meet President Roosevelt and avert war but that his proposal failed partly through military opposition and partly because the Japanese Government was regarded internationally as a liar.

Prince Konoye, who was the Prime Minister in the fall of 1941, said that his argument with the then War Minister General Hideki Tojo over continuing peace negotiations led to his own resignation and General Tojo's climb to Prime Ministership.

Prince Konoye claimed that the intervention by His Imperial Majesty in 1941 would have been difficult because of the rising clamor for war especially by younger army and navy men who would have been hard to control. But he observed that there was no such clamor when the surrender was negotiated.

Konoye's Statements Assailed

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—On nationwide radio networks, news commentators Rex Miller and Raymond Gram Swing commented on September 14 on the recent development in Japan.

Commenting on the interview held on September 13 in which former Japanese Prime Minister Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared that he had consistently tried to avert war but had been overruled by the militarists, Mr. Miller said: This is a story which General MacArthur and the Government and the people of the United States are going to hear from many prominent Japanese in the next few weeks. Japanese who call themselves liberal or who are of Royal blood and therefore consider themselves as standing above party strife are going to attempt to fasten the blame for war exclusively on the shoulders of the army crowd.

"Prince Konoye explained today that fiercely aggressive army officers had the way of taking things into their own hands and carrying out ambitious schemes without the approval of the Tokyo Government. Sometimes he said the Tokyo Government did not even know the all out army's plans for attack until hostilities had commenced."

Konoye Also Blamed

Mr. Miller pointed out that Prince Konoye "does not seem to realize that his statements, far from freeing the Japanese Government from blame for the war, make it an accomplice in attacks on China and the United States. If Prince Konoye and his associates were really noble as they claim to be they would have defied the militarists even at the risk of their lives but they did nothing of that sort. They yielded to the militarists and for that reason they share the responsibility for the war and guilt of leading their country into the disastrous adventure.

"A glance at Prince Konoye's career does not show him to be the kingly peaceable gentleman that he says he is," Mr. miller added.

"Prince Konoye would like us to believe that the Pearl Harbor attack was planned and carried out by a small group under Tojo's direction and that practically everybody else in Japan was innocent of any knowledge or of any participation in the affair. But he does not explain how it was possible for practically the entire Japanese fleet and naval force, after months of intensive preparation which certainly required the services of millions of Japanese, to carry out the Pearl Harbor attack without anybody at home even in highest Government and Imperial circles knowing anything about it. When he explains that he will have explained something."

Also discussing Prince Konoye's remarks in the interview, Mr. Swing declared: "Prince Konoye and Tojo did not differ about the ultimate aims; they differed as to timing and methods. It is impossible to believe that if Japan had won this war the Emperor would have refused to take any credit for ordering it and would have told his people that he had been against it. What he was against was defeat—that is all we can be sure of. While the Japanese feudal system moved into the war, the Emperor, Prince Konoye, Tojo and the militarists were all part of it."

Mr. Swing next commented on Prince Konoye's statement that Japan should establish democracy on the British pattern. He said: "It may be that Prince Konoye is as naive as this sounds but what I suspect is that he thinks we are naive. However, we do know that democracy is not established by the Emperor and the Prince but as a rule by the people who take the power away from them. If Japan is to be a democracy that is how the Japanese will get theirs. What Prince Konoye is talking about is a decade behind which the ruling class in Japan continues to rule.

"I say this not out of skepticism but out of simple knowledge not of the Japanese but of democracy. When the people come to rule in Japan all they will ask of their royalty will be obedience and that only if they decide to keep the shadow of monarchy."

Late General Tanaka Subdued Hotheads Who Broke Out in Riot at Imperial Palace

The late General Shizuichi Tanaka, whose act of suicide on August 24 has just been reported, was the person responsible for subduing on August 15 the riot in the Imperial Palace which was started by some army hotheads despite the issuance of the Imperial Rescript terminating the war.

Upon the issuance of the Imperial Rescript at 11 p.m. on August 14 some officers of the War Ministry and the General Staff Office with the ranks of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major rushed to the Imperial Guard Division Headquarters and expressed their wish to continue hostilities in spite of the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript, demanding Lieutenant General Mori, Commander of the Imperial Guard Division, to cooperate with them.

When their demand was refused, one of the young officers shot the Commander dead. Then, after having locked up a staff officer, the rioters ordered the battalions and companies to stand on guard around the Imperial Palace. The group of rioters locked up General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp.

General Tanaka received the news of the riot at about 2 a.m. from the Chief of Staff. He was enraged and shouted, "I'll go immediately and kill these thoughtless men." However, persuaded to wait till it became a bit light, he sat quietly in his room absorbed in deep thought.

Meanwhile, the rioters searched for Sotaro Ishiwata, Minister of the Imperial Household Department, and Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and cut off the telephone wire leading from the Imperial Household Department. Luckily, however, both Mr. Ishiwata and Marquis Kido were able to escape.

General Tanaka, who had been impatiently awaiting the approach of dawn, took up his pistol and then hurried to the Imperial Palace in an automobile. The time was around 4 a.m. Those who were guarding the gate, recognizing their commander as the General's car came into sight, presented arms. The rioters, who saw their Commander, were struck with awe and stopped action. Then General Tanaka reproved them for their thoughtless conduct regardless of the Imperial Rescript, and explained the great mistake they had committed.

Realizing the recklessness of their conduct, during the three-hour instructions given by General Tanaka four of the rioters killed themselves on the spot. The others were handed over to the gendarmerie.

CLAIMS BY YUGOSLAVIA, ITALY STILL UNSETTLED

Both Wrangling Over Trieste; Molotov Clarifies Russia's Stand On Italian Colonies

Claims by Italy and Yugoslavia on the critical frontier issue were fired across the political front while the Council of Foreign Ministers in another important meeting on September 18 postponed until the next day considerations of the Trieste issue and some of the Yugoslav demands, according to a London dispatch.

The postponement was made because of the poor weather which delayed the arrival of some members of the Belgrade delegation who are on their way to London, but Yugoslavia immediately requested that the five foreign ministers take up the question by accepting a long memorandum which reiterates her claims for Trieste.

A statement by the Italian delegation said: "The Foreign Ministry is studying the Yugoslav statement and it will be ready to reply formally to the Council of Foreign Ministers."

In Rome, meanwhile, Italian Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri on September 16 outlined his views on the Italian-Yugoslav border dispute which was discussed by the Council in London on Monday. Prime Minister Parri made it clear that he considered the frontier established at the time Germany surrendered in northern Italy as a purely military expedience. He said he believed that neither the Italian nor the Yugoslav Governments will consider this frontier as satisfactory.

Representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia have been invited to join the foreign ministers of Britain, United States, Russia, China and France in discussing this phase of the Italian peace terms.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov also touched on this question during his press conference on Tuesday in London. Mr Molotov revealed that Russia favors placing the Italian colonies under the trusteeship of individual members of the United Nations rather than under any collective guardianship.

Further clarifying the Russian attitude on many issues facing the Council of Foreign Ministers, Mr Molotov said that Russia favors a natural democratic government of Greece and he expressed confidence in the governments of Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary as representative of the wishes of the majority of the people.

AUSTRALIAN NURSES SHOT, BAYONETED BY JAPANESE

Reuters Describes Attack Which Occurred Off Sumatra During Their Escape

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 19.—A Reuters dispatch from Singapore on September 16 gave grim details of Japanese machine gun and bayonet attacks on groups of Australian nurses who fled Singapore before the city fell in 1942.

The dispatch quoted the survivors who described how their comrades were mowed down on the tiny island on the banks off Sumatra. The nurses left Singapore in a group of more than 50 aboard a British warship which was doomed and sunk by Japanese planes south of Singapore. Thirty-five managed to reach the small island only to be attacked by a Japanese patrol.

Servicemen in a group were quickly killed by Japanese machine gunners and nurses then made for the sea in an effort to escape. The Japanese turned their guns on the fleeing nurses and some Japanese soldiers waded out into the waters to bayonet living and dead alike.

Many Die in Borneo

Domei

MELBOURNE, September 19.—The Australian army intelligence report issued here on September 16 said that of 2,700 British and Australian prisoners of war taken at Sandakan, Borneo, from Singapore and Jesselton in August 1942, only six are known to be alive now although there is hope that perhaps few who escaped into the jungles may have survived.

The report declared that until September 1944 only 20 deaths were reported among the Sandakan prisoners but from then on the mortality from disease gained appalling momentum. Many also died in three recorded "death marches" forced on groups of prisoners by the Japanese in the rugged Borneo mountains.

In the first death marches last January 453 prisoners were sent and only 250 reached their destination. In the second death march, only 183 out of 536 prisoners survived but nearly all died later or were pulled by the Japanese.

Returning Italian Captives

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The War Department contemplated having all Italian service units returned to Italy by midwinter and all enemy prisoners cleared from the United States by early spring. More than 12,500 German and Italian prisoners, mainly sick and wounded, have been shipped from this country since VE-Day. Prisoners of war in the United States at the present time total 417,034, including 362,170 Germans, 49,784 Italians and 5,080 Japanese.

FEA Deputy Resigns

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Deputy Federal Economic Administrator Cox has resigned his post effective October 6 to enter private law practice, it was disclosed by Leo Crowley, FEA administrator, on September 14.

Chiang Fetes Mao, Hurley

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek entertained on Tuesday Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader, and Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to China, according to a Chungking report on September 19.

WELLES URGES JUSTICE FOR ITALY IN PEACE PACT

Former U.S. Undersecretary of State Takes Up Problem of Italian Colonies

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Sumner Welles, former U.S. Undersecretary of State, writing in the Washington Post on September 12, said, "the Council of Foreign Minister is beginning the great task of European reconstruction with the negotiation of the Italian peace treaty." He added in part:

"It is announced that the conclusions of the Council of foreign Ministers will be "preliminary and exploratary. For all practical purposes decisions reached in London will be final.

"Changes in Italy's northern frontiers would result in no political strategic or economic advantages to Europe as a whole nor to the people most directly concerned.

"On the other hand, both justice and political stability require some modification in the Wilson line of 1919 which placed large numbers of slavenic people within the Istrian Peninsula under Italian jurisdiction. The greater part of the peninsula, however, is inhabited by Italian peoples and should remain Italian. Trieste should become a free part under the Italians.

"The city of Fiume as well as all other territories on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, south of the Istrian Peninsula obtained by Italy after the first World War, should be transferred to Yugoslavia. They were converted by a few Italian demagogues for military reasons. Those reason have ceased to exist.

"The rights claimed by the Fascist Government for the Italian residents in Tunisia provided an unending source of friction between France and Italy. This ground for controversy should be removed and all special privileges for Italian nationals in Tunisia who refuse French naturalization should be permanently abolished.

"The Dodecanese Island should be ceded to Greece.

"From the standpoint of world security, the islands of Pantelleria and of Lampedusa require social treatment—the two islands should be wholly demilitarized by the United Nations Security Council and placed under supervision of that body.

"Public discussion of Italian colonies has apparently taken it for granted that colonies must be disposed of in the same way. There is no valied reasons for any such assumption.

"In the case of Libya, the number of native inhabitants is relatively small. A very considerable number of Italians have made their permanent homes in this colony.

"It is territory close to continental Italy. From the economic standpoint, the region is complementary to Italy. Italian administration over the territory should continue but under supervision of international trusteeship so that native rights may from now on be adequately protected.

"In the case of Eritris and Italian Somaliland, considerations are wholly distinct. Italian settlers are few in number. The native population is large. These colonies represent aggrandizement at its worst. They are far distant from Italy. They have been a drain on the Italian people. Italian maladministration has been notorious.

"All Italian domination over these regions should be ended. International trusteeship should directly administer these territories for the benefit of native populations with special regard for the people of Ethiopia and for their right to free access to the sea.

"Finally, the treaty should restore to Italy, at least half of her merchant so that the Italian Government can immediately procure urgently needed food, fuel and raw materials, and start to rebuild Italy's export trade.

"An Italian peace treaty which contained such provisions would strip Italy of nothing more than the territories which have been ill-gotten fruits in the attempt to become an empire and which have been a crushing burden upon a poor country. It would enable the Italian people to regain at once their place as a peaceful and useful member of the family of nations. Such a treaty would eliminate all incentive for rearmament, and all revenues extorted by Fascist dictatorship for the army and navy and for colonial adventures could from now on be devoted to education and to agricultural and industrial developments.

"It is encouraging that Herbert Lehman, far-sighted director of the UNRRA, has planned a major relief program in Italy. Unless the dire need of the Italian people is relieved, not only will human suffering be very great but social and economic collapse will be inevitable.

"Prompt conclusion of a just peace treaty is quite as essential. The needs of internal dissension within Italy are such that any treaty which can rightly be regarded as unjust or which lays unwarranted economic burdens upon the Italian people, will not only put back the growth of any real Italian democracy for a generation but also make of Italy a destructive rather than a constructive factor in the desperately troubled Europe of today.

Polish Government Denounces Its Pact Of 1925 With Vatican

The Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has denounced its concordance with the Vatican, according to a Warsaw report. An official Cabinet decree charges that the Vatican violated the 1925 agreement by naming the Germans to head church districts in Poland. The decree was quoted as saying that contrary to the majority of other states, the Holy See has not yet recognized the Provisional Government of National Unity. The decree also stated that the Polish Government has never interfered with the Catholic Church and does not intend to do so.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS ON TRIAL IN NOVEMBER

Justice Jackson of U.S. Says Headquarters Established in Nuremberg

Domei

NUREMBERG, September 16.—After formally establishing the headquarters of the United States division of the War Crimes Commission here today, Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor for the war criminals' trials, said, the trials would not begin before November 1.

"The United States expects to be ready to go to trial by November but I cannot speak for the others," Mr. Jackson told his first press conference in the office of the Palace of Justice where the trials will be held. He said the trial headquarters would be in Nuremberg henceforth.

Mr. Jackson told reporters that only three nations have named prosecutors and only one, the United States, has named its member of the tribunal. He added that Russia had withdrawn General A. T. Nikitchenko as its prosecutor without naming the successor.

The chief United States prosecutor emphasized that there is still lots of work to do before the tribunal can be ready to function. Preparations include preliminary meeting in Berlin, filing of the indictments, naming the defendants and stating the charges.

He declared that after the indictments are filed, the defendants will receive at least a month in which to prepare their defenses. Defendants will be allowed to choose their own counsel, to give names even of the high prosecutors in Allied countries, and to call such persons if they can be shown to be necessary witnesses.

Mr. Jackson stated that some defendants would be liable to double jeopardy. For instance, he said, Poland could ask to try Dr. Hans Frank for alleged atrocities committed there as Nazi Governor of Poland, while the Netherlands could seek to try its former Nazi Governor Arthur Seyss-Inquart.

Stalin Sees U.S. Solons

Generalissimo Josef Stalin on Tuesday spent an hour talking with a group of United States Congressmen who are studying postwar plans in Europe, according to a San Francisco report. According to an AP report, Premier Stalin expressed the desire for a $6,000,000,000 loan from the United States to restore the war-ravaged Soviet Union.

Joyce Given Death Penalty

William Joyce, known as Lord Haw Haw, who was the star English speaking commentator on the German radio during the war, has been sentenced to death at the trial held by the Central Criminal Court in London, according to a London report on September 19.

NISHIO, ITAGAKI CALLED TOJO'S CLOSEST FRIENDS

American Student Writing In N.Y. Papers Says They Are Blamed for Conquest Idea

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Writing in New York newspapers Mark Gayn, a student of Far Eastern Affairs said on September 13.

"Despite the energetic build-up by the propaganda machine, the Japanese never took this hard-faced, tough-minded, coldly-efficient man to their hearts. But they accept his ascendancy with the same fatalism with which they accepted every other major political development.

"Yet to the Japanese who oppose Tojo his attempted suicide will bring limited joy. Tojo, they know, is only one of the members of the powerful army clique which for years had run roughshod over its rival army factions and even civilian Japan.

"Topping this gang were Tojo's two patrons who nursed him along in Manchuria and then brought him to Tokyo when they moved into army saddle. These men were General Toshizo ("the silent") Nishio last reported as chief of the Tokyo garrison, and garrulous and alcoholic Seishiro Itagaki who this week signed the surrender agreement in Singapore.

"Together with Tojo these two astute and ruthless men converted Manchuria into "kimonoed copy" of national socialist state. Together they later took over the army administrative machinery. While Tojo tended to Tokyo fences, Nishio and Itagaki ran the Japanese show in China.

"More than Tojo and perhaps more than any other two men in Japan, Nishio and Itagaki were responsible for Japan's adventure in the imperial conquest."

U.S. TROOPS AID JAPANESE

Help Injured Man Pinned Under Fallen Wall

Another instance of timely aid given by the American Occupation Forces here has been brought to light. When the wall of a building left standing after a raid collapsed on a dugout shelter at 11 of 3 Minami-cho, Tokyo, around 7:30 a.m. on September 18 on account of the typhoon, Seiichi Makino, 45, who was living there was pinned under the debris.

His wife who managed to escape in time shouted for help. Luckily, just then Sergeant Hill and three others of the Relief Squad of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division happened to pass by. They immediately pulled the man out and after applying first aid when they saw that he was suffering from broken bones and severe cuts rushed him 20 minutes later to the police station.

The injured man is at present under treatment at a police hospital. In appreciation for their kind assistance, the people presented the U.S. soldiers with a gift of some beer.

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TOYOHIKO KAGAWA ACTIVE FOR WELFARE OF MASSES

Is in Constant Touch With Allied Authorities on Housing, Food, Medicine

With the formation of the Higashikuni Cabinet following the termination of the war, the activities of Toyohiko Kagawa, as "political adviser" to Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, are attracting the keen attention of the people.

For 35 years, Mr. Kagawa has worked for the promotion of the welfare of the masses. He cares nothing for his official rank or title. What he wants is to work ardently for the good of a new Japan after the war.

Three important tasks face Mr. Kagawa at present. The first is to undertake negotiations with the MacArthur Headquarters, the second, to establish an International Peace Society, and the third, to launch a movement for the resuscitation of morality.

In his first attempt at diplomacy under the new conditions, Mr. Kagawa succeeded in obtaining the permission of the MacArthur Headquarters for the use of timber for the building of 300,000 houses for air raid victims.

He is still making earnest efforts to secure the permission of the MacArthur Headquarters to import 2,000,000 koku of rice and medicines worth ¥500,000,000.

His honesty and enthusiasm undoubtedly stood Mr. Kagawa, who is neither a State Minister nor an Ambassador, in good stead, in his negotiations with the Headquarters of the Allied Forces.

"The person with whom I negotiated was Brigadier General T. F. Farrell, a staff officer of the MacArthur Headquarters," declared Mr. Kagawa in an interview with a reporter of the Mainichi. He continued:

"It happens that the General is a friend of mine who 25 years ago wrote a biography about me. He is a person of strict morals and listens willingly to my earnest requests.

"I have seen the General in the capacity of Chairman of the Christian Commission for the Relief of Air Raid Victims. In Japan 77 cities have been burnt down. Six of the settlements that I run in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe were burnt down. My hope is that houses for the air raid victims can be built before the winter comes. However, we can do nothing without the permission of the MacArthur Headquarters. From this point of view, I made direct negotiation with the Headquarters.

"Fortunately, the permission of the Headquarters has been obtained to use the timber originally assigned to military use and other timber, sufficient in all to build 300,000 houses, as well as to use the facilities of the Japan Shipbuilding and the Wooden Aircraft companies. I intend to report the matter to the Welfare Minister immediately in order to go through the necessary procedure."

Mr. Kagawa is now endeavoring to secure permission to import rice. If this is realized, it will prove to be a great blessing for the Japanese.

Mr. Kagawa's second task is to organize an International Peace Society, of which Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Higashikuni will be asked to become president. The society proposes to carry out four platforms:

1. In obedience to the spirit of the Imperial Rescript proclaimed to pave the way for a grand peace for all the generations to come, we resolve to contribute to world peace;
2. We oppose aggressive war;
3. We will contribute to the perfection of permanent world peace through the inception of a world-wide collaboration system;
4. We propose to promote mutual assistance among the peoples through religion, society, politics, economy, education, culture, and other activities of men.

The Society aspires to encourage trade among the East Asiatic nations at least, based on mutual collaboration, and in the field of education, it proposes to strike out the word "hatred" from all school text books.

In contrast to the International Peace Society which is an external movement, the movement for the resuscitation of morality is an internal movement. In launching these big movements, Mr. Kagawa asks for no government subsidies.

AMG Recruits Civilians

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—The drive to recruit civilians to man the military government machinery in the American zone of occupation in Germany will be started soon, both in the United States and among the military personnel in Germany who are entitled to army discharge, Brigadier General Clarence L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Allied Military Government, disclosed in Frankfort on September 14. He said this plan was designed to permit replacement of military personnel by civilians in as many of the military government positions as possible.

Visit in Karuizawa Of Empress Dowager Bared; To Stay There

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager left the Omiya Palace on August 20 to pay a visit to the villa residence of Tomoemon Kondo at Karuizawa, it is learned. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager is expected to stay there for the time being.

SOCIALISM IS ADVOCATED FOR NATION'S SALVATION

Former Proletarian Leader Avers Autonomous Planned Economy Is Only Way

The belief that socialism would save Japan in her present plight was expressed by Chozaburo Mizutani, a former proletarian leader. Mr. Mizutani plans to form a new political party in keeping with the movement to democratize Japanese politics. He hopes this new party will comprise all the leftist and rightist elements. He is convinced that capitalism will not be able to meet the existing problems of the nation, on the ground that no effective autonomous planned economy is possible under a capitalistic economic order.

Analyzing Japan's past political errors, Mr. Mizutani declared that by far the greatest blunder was in the detachment of the masses from actual politics. "Politics were entirely monopolized by the military clique and bureaucrats," he said adding "Our legislature has been subservient to the executive branch of the government and the will of the people could not find expression through parliamentary politics. If we had national politics, they were too much formalized and the people showed no real interest when the nation faced the actual crisis of war. Since the time of the Manchuria Incident, our politics had been under the control of those who would lead the nation to an international war under one pretext or another. The nation was under the domination of the most obnoxious form of military police the world had ever seen. As a result of such a state of affairs, we had no real collaborator among the masses for the prosecution of the Pacific War. Our population was divided into two groups, namely, those who blindly obeyed the dictates of the military and those who were simply observers. This was the greatest cause of our political failure."

Mr. Mizutani referred to the question of democracy and declared that different persons might have different ideas as to what was meant by American democracy or by English democracy. "Some of us may follow what they believe to be American democracy," Mr. Mizutani went on to say, while others may prefer the Soviet system of politics. But what our people should do at this moment is to squarely and unflinchingly face the realities consequent to defeat. I am convinced that real democracy will be born if they assiduously practice the injunctions given in His Majesty the Emperor Meiji's 'Oath of Five Articles.' The practice of these injunctions would I am convinced not bring about conflict between Japanese democracy and that of the Allied Nations."

Mr. Mizutani believes that a return to parliamentary politics in its inherent nature should be made by the people of Japan as a prerequisite to their needed political regeneration. He argues,

"Since the time of the so-called New Structure movement during the time of the first Konoye Cabinet, Japan had no political parties, although she had political associations. Some people may mistakenly believe that a political association is the same as a political party. This may have been the case before the China Affair, but is not true at present. While the Nippon Seijikai was a political association, no one can claim that it was a political party in the true sense of the term. The political association was not established by the people, it was created by the Government. We should have real political parties which will represent the interests of the masses, reflecting them through parliamentary

The question of whether Japan should adopt socialism or remain a capitalistic nation was taken up by Mr. Mizutani. He recalled the debate conducted in Britain regarding the same problem during the administration of the MacDonald Cabinet, when Philip Snowden concluded frankly that Britain should embrace socialism as the only way for her national salvation, declaring that there could be no stability of living conditions under capitalism. Mr. Mizutani believed that socialistic measures would be necessary for the solution of the various outstanding problems faced by Japan, such as that of increased food production, that of land distribution, and that of finances.

"Some people may think socialism means bureaucratic government," Mr. Mizutani says, "but that is a mistaken idea. Socialism in its essence calls for an autonomous planned economy which cannot tolerate any form of bureaucracy. Such a form of economy is exactly what is needed for the future of our nation. We propose the socialization of all key industries, such as fertilizer production, marine transportation, banking, trust enterprises and insurance. Medium and small industries should be given government encouragement, and cooperative movements among the producers should be promoted. We should adopt the principle of free trade. The idea of economic nationalism or that of free economy is the potential cause of war.

"However, everything will depend on the extent to which the Potsdam Proclamation will permit our country to undertake industries. On the other hand, I am inclined to believe that the Allies will permit Japan to undertake necessary peace industries, although all war industries will be completely crushed. We should approach the Allied Nations regarding our real needs in this respect. What is of paramount importance in our economy at present is to prevent the aggravation of the existing inflation trend. This is possible of realization only through increased production of food. After this primary condition is carried out and the people's mental stability is assured, we need only go on with Finance Minister Tsushima's various economic and financial programs."

HOKKAIDO DEVELOPMENT IS OUTLINED TO PREMIER

Plans Set to Resume Unfinished Project to Alleviate Food Shortage

Development of 2,000,000 hectares of fields in the Hokkaido on the basis of a Five-Year Immigration Plan is being contemplated by the Hokkaido Development Association in an effort to alleviate the acute food situation.

Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Chairman of the Association, accompanied by three directors, called on Prince Minister H.I.H. General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni at his official residence on September 17 and presented a written memorial to the Prime Minister on the development of the Hokkaido.

Marquis Tokugawa explained the need of fully developing the Hokkaido, and the Prime Minister expressed his views on the problems of immigration, the supply of agricultural implements, and the fishery industry in the Hokkaido.

An outline of the plan for the development of the Hokkaido as submitted to the Prime Minister by the Association follows:

1. To develop 2,000,000 chobu of fields and at the same time to draw up a five-year immigration plan.
2. For the production of machineries and agricultural implements necessary for the development project, the munitions factories on the spot shall be converted into peacetime industries to meet the requirements.
3. The state-owned land, imperial estates and military grounds should be opened to immigrants.
4. The structure of the Hokkaido Government relating to the development project should be reorganized,
1. Five hundred immigrants forming 100 families shall develop 200 chobu of fields.
6. An agricultural school shall be established in the Hokkaido for training the leaders who will direct the development project.

The written memorial submitted to the Prime Minister by the representatives of the Hokkaido Development Association follows:

"The development of the Hokkaido began with the illustrious statesmenship of the Emperor Meiji early in the Meiji era and the Government took up the development of the Hokkaido as a national policy and devoted itself to the project by inviting many experts from the United States and other countries.

"The development of the Hokkaido made a satisfactory progress at the beginning thanks to the endeavors made by the Government and people. However, the project was suspended as a result of the changes in the situation.

"For the accommodation of air raid victims, the Hokkaido Development Association was organized this year. The Government is requested to organize special organs to enforce the plan for the development of the Hokkaido and carry it out without delay. It should be the foundation of the reconstruction of a new Japan to complete the development undertaking which has been left undone."

Doihara Heads Army

General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army District Headquarters, was appointed on Tuesday to hold concurrently the post of Commander of the First Japanese General Army. He succeeds Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama who killed himself on September 12.

Allied Soldiers' Friendship for Japanese Illustrated by Recent Episode in Osaka

There is an episode, reported from Osaka, illustrating that friendship knows no national or State boundaries.

Kinjiro Yoshikawa, a 17-year old repair man in the employ of the Transportation Bureau of the Osaka prefectural government, has been engaged day after day with the work of mending trucks, automobiles, and motor-cycles used in the transportation of foodstuffs for the unit of the United States 8th Army under Colonel Mitchel who has quarters in the New Osaka Hotel since it advanced into the Osaka area following the termination of the war.

About 7 p.m. on September 16, he was retracing his steps to the Transportation Bureau to pump air into the tires of automobiles for the use of American officers. When he came to a crossing in front of the Kaikosha he was hit by a streetcar moving westward. He got hurt and was removed to the Police Hospital.

There were three foreigners who were grieved to hear of the mishap that had befallen Mr. Yoshikawa. They were Corporal Eric Ranford, Corporal Frank Johnson, both Britishers, and Corporal Luce Potter, an American. The soldiers, who had made a close acquaintance with Mr. Yoshikawa, went at once to the Police Hospital. They saw the head of the hospital and requested him to arrange for the man to be the occupant of the best ward in the hospital, saying that they would bear the necessary expense.

As they spoke, there was on the faces of the soldiers an evident look of pain. They behaved as though they had seen in Mr. Yoshikawa a relative. Examination showed that Mr. Yoshikawa's injuries were not serious enough to keep him in hospital. The three Allied soldiers saw Mr. Yoshikawa, comforted him, accompanied him to his house.

"We also are responsible. We pray you will pardon us," they said to Mr. Yoshikawa's family members as he joined them. They bowed when they finished speaking. The family members and those who were with them at the scene found themselves completely overwhelmed with a sense of the true heartedness of the three Allied soldiers.

EX-MEMBERS OF SEIJIKAI DISCUSS NEW PARTY PLAN

Also Propose Retirement of Those Responsible for Defeat in War

Several members of the House of Representatives, belonging to the now defunct Dai Nippon Seijikai, at a meeting at the Diet building at 1 p.m. on September 18, where they discussed the question of forming a new political party, proposed the view that the former party leaders should realize their responsibility for war defeat and retire voluntarily in order to facilitate the formation of a new party.

They also proposed that a preparation committee should be immediately organized so that a new party will be speedily established in conformity with the new trend of public opinion and the wishes of the people.

Revamping House Organ

With the dissolution of the Dai Nippon Seijikai and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, all negotiative bodies in the House of Representatives have disappeared and all Lower House members have become unattached.

In view of the various important problems demanding the attention of the House of Representatives, it has been decided to reorganize and expand the existing Investigation Committee of the House of Representatives so that it can function more actively than before, in order to enable the House of Representatives to fulfil its duty.

According to this decision, members of various sections of the Investigation Committee will be speedily named, so that investigation into urgent problems confronting the Empire will be conducted at once. Also a special committee will be organized to study the question of revising the Diet structure, particularly the Election Law.

Socialists Meet

Chozaburo Mizutani, Rikizo Hirano and others, who are in charge of the formation of a new socialist party, met at the Industrial Club, on the morning of September 18, and after lengthy consultation decided to reject the participation of Count Yoriyasu Arima and Chu Funada in the new party.

Also, they decided to organize a preparation committee for the organization of a new party at the meeting proposed to be held on September 22. Previous to that date, therefore, new elements will be approached and asked to join the new socialist party.

HASEGAWA PESSIMISTIC

Japan's War Organization Doomed From War Outset, Admiral Says

In an interview with Associated Press correspondent Russell Brines, in Tokyo on September 16, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, member of Japan's Supreme War Council, said he felt that Japan's war organization was doomed from the outset of the war by the tremendous industrial capacity of America.

Admiral Hasegawa declared also according to Mr. Brines, that he believed the attack on Pearl Harbor was planned by the late Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, then Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet, who boasted that he would dictate peace terms in the White House.

Admiral Hasegawa who was Governor General of Formosa, at that time stated, he heard later that the attack went off precisely according to plan.

As naval attache in Washington in 1924 and 1925, Admiral Hasegawa asserted that he learned about America's great industrial capacity and added, he realized that Japan could not win against that and thought that Admiral Yamamoto also knew about this disparity.

Gen. Hodges Reaches 'Frisco

Domei

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIFORNIA, September 19—General Courtney H. Hodges, arrived here on September 16 from the Pacific where his United States First Army was being redeployed from Europe when the war ended with Japan's surrender. After a short stay in the San Francisco area, he plans to continue on to Washington.

Obituary

Funeral services for General Teiichi Yoshimoto were held according to Buddhist rites from 2 p.m. Monday at the headquarters of the First General Japanese Army.

SHIPPING PLANS DECIDED AT VICE-MINISTERS' MEET

Repair of Vessels and Completion of Those Under Construction to Be Pushed

The Government, which has a keen realization of the need for expediting the work of repairing damaged vessels and completing work on those which are under construction, referred the matter concerning the restoration of the capacity of building and repairing vessels to the Vice-Ministers at their regular meeting on September 17.

The discussion resulted in an agreement on the following points:

1. Steps are to be taken to make all recognize freshly that building and repairing of vessels is the work of the utmost urgency.
2. The various Ministries which are concerned in the execution of policies considered necessary by the Transportation Ministry in order to extend the power of building and repairing vessels, especially measures concerning labor, materials, funds, and budgets are to act in close unity.
3. A new bureau, tentatively called the Temporary Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Department, is to be set up in the General Marine Transportation Bureau of the Transportation Ministry to promote an effective operation of measures concerning the building and repairing of vessels and to bring about the quick dispatch of business related to the enforcement of these measures.

As on September 1, the vessels which have been recognized by the Allied Powers as needing repair number 240, aggregating 537,000 tons.

The steel vessels whose construction is going forward number 122, aggregating 372,000 tons.

Given Forestry Board Post

Atsuke Okamoto, head of the Board of Construction and Repairs and concurrently Counselor to the Imperial Household Department has been appointed Director General of the Imperial Forestry Board on September 17. Hajime Suzuki of the Cabinet Research Bureau has been made head of the Repairs Board to succeed Mr. Okamoto under the same date. At his own request Atsushi Miura has been relieved of his post as Director General of the Imperial Forestry Board and Counselor to the Imperial Household Department.

Gen. Shinozuka Is Suicide

Lieutenant General Yoshio Shinozuka killed himself sometime between 10:30 p.m. Sunday and 5:30 a.m. Monday at his home in Yoyogi hatsudai, Shibuya-ku. He was 62 years of age. At the outbreak of the war he was a member of the Supreme Military Council but retired from active service in June 1942.

Army Demobilizes Men

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19—The War Department announced that discharges from May 12 through September 7 have totalled 661,000 with 70,000 returned to civil life during the week ending September 7. From VE-Day through August 31, 1,280,000 men have been returned from overseas.

FUNCTIONING AT NEW SITES

Various Departments of Commerce And Industry Ministry Moved

As the Finance Ministry building has been taken over as billeting quarters of the U.S. occupation troops, the various departments of the Commerce and Industry Ministry within the Finance Ministry building have moved to the following places, and business has been conducted at the new sites since September 15.

The Commercial Affairs Bureau at No. 1 Sannen-cho, Kojimachi, the former Board of Audit offices.

The Industrial Affairs Bureau at the Shoyu Club at the above address.

The Fuel Bureau at the Kenyukai at the above address.

The Electric Power Bureau, the Textile Bureau, and the Mining Bureau at the former Board of Technology at the above address.

Sengoku Sees Businessmen

As food increase depends on the availability of chemical fertilizers Agriculture and Forestry Minister Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, on Monday called a meeting of representatives of organizations and business firms dealing in calcium cyanide and superphosphates. Explaining the food circumstances to the gathering, Dr. Sangoku asked for their cooperation for increased output of chemical fertilizers. The representatives of the business organs expressed their various opinions in response to the Minister's requests.

SURRENDER PAPERS SHOWN

Japanese Documents Exhibited at National Archives in Washington

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The Japanese surrender documents signed on board the U.S. battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay were exhibited to the public at the National Archives here on September 14 in the presence of General Jonathan Wainwright, former Commander of the American Forces in the Philippines, who arrived here after being released as a war prisoner from the Japanese.

General Wainwright was introduced by Representative Sam Rayburn, Texas Democrat, who is Speaker of the Lower House, as "one of history's greatest heroes. The general told the audience that he was thinking of his men and was acting on their behalf as well as his own.

A message from President Truman said: "We could make these surrender documents a mockery if we did not continue to battle against the evil ideologies of those who forced war upon the world."

MP. Returns to Post

Shunichi Fukunaga, member of the House of Representatives, who had been called to the colors, is now returned to Japan after being discharged from service and will again assume his work as a Representative.

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COMPETENT stenographer to work for American Magazine. Also English speaking boy for office and messenger work. Call after 5 p.m. Room No. 712 Dai-iti Hotel, Tokyo.

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 252, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DESIRE experienced English speaking Japanese cook and amah, man and wife preferable, for American officer.
Apply Box 253, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GOVERNESS of any nationality wanted for high American officer's family, apply to the First Division of Central Liaison Office.

HOUSEKEEPER—English speaking Japanese lady, wanted by American officer. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 261, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SEVERAL typists—English language. Apply in person with curriculum vitae to Personnel department, Head Office, The Bank of Japan.

STUDENTS of the regular English course of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages who were taught by Mr. J. A. Sargeant during 1938-41 and who are in need of employment are advised to call at JOAK, 6th floor, immediately.

Situation Wanted

A WELL experienced and qualified English stenographer secretary (foreigner) seeks position as stenographer or secretary.
Apply Box No. [illegible], Nippon Times Tokyo.

COOK-amah with good reference seeks position in a foreign family.
Apply Box 259, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED German sausage maker and butcher seeks position.
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JAPANESE newspaperman, highly experienced and efficient in writing news and articles in English and also translation, desires to work for foreign correspondent or news agency. Speaks English fluently, takes down shorthand, quick at typewriting.
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AN ENGLISH lady with a grown up son, wants to rent a house or half a house with use of kitchen, European or Japanese style, furnished or partly furnished, in vicinity of Tokyo, Yokohama or Kamakura.
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FOREIGN or Japanese house, in Shiba, Azabu, Meguro or Akasaka wanted immediately.
Apply to Pingaud, [illegible], Karuizawa Shinsyu.

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ATTRACTIVE Japanese lady's kimono wanted in exchange for American made soap, and other canned provisions.
Apply Box 265, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

NEW Souvenir Shop. Japanese silk clothes, dolls, handkerchiefs, and printed pictures, by Toyooka Bussan Co. Ltd., President John Genichiro [illegible], [illegible], Saitama-ken, [illegible].

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FOREIGN made furniture—sitting and dining room sets, desk, chests, etc. available in Tokyo.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENERAL electric vacuum cleaner with accessories, electric heater, American oil stove with petroleum, 2 antique sofa, carpets, glass coffee percolators.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFETY razor blades, Japanese made, best quality.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOUSSAINT-Langenscheidt. Englisch. Brieflicher Unterricht [illegible] Erwachsener—Kruger, Englisch [illegible] (5 Volumes) Synonymik und Wortgebrauch der Englisch (1 Vol.) Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Kobe.

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NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling [illegible]. Willing to pay a reasonable price.
Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TENOR or Alto Saxophone.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make; must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange: Men's umbrella, raincoat, [illegible] rubber boots, [illegible] at a reasonable price or in exchange for foodstuff.
Apply Box 211, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party kimono, dark ground, gay patterns. Also haori, brocade obi, etc. [illegible] stating price, age, etc.
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1945

The Process of Enlightenment

Much has been said during the past few weeks about the necessity for self-reflection and repentance on the part of the Japanese nation, but actual evidences of deep self-reflection and true repentance have not so far been proportionate to the need. It is an encouraging sign, however, that evidences of proper self-reflection and repentance are now gradually beginning to multiply. An examination of the editorials and comments in the Japanese press, and particularly of the letters to the editors written by agitated readers, as well as of the conversations of the men in the streets will attest amply to this fact.

The reasons why the proper reaction has been slow to appear, and why the proper reaction is now beginning to be manifested are clear. The reaction has been slow, not because of any lack of willingness on the part of the Japanese people, but simply because the Japanese people did not possess the facts. In the degree that the facts have become available, the people have responded satisfactorily.

The truth of this statement is proved by the definite correlation between the various stages in the publication of the facts and the various stages in the reaction of the people. When the war suddenly ended without the people having been enlightened at all as to the circumstances which led up to the surrender, the people were stunned. Unable to comprehend the situation, they fell into a daze, devoid of any feeling of guilt and devoid likewise of any feeling of resentment. When the reasons for Japan's defeat, together with the corroborative statistical data, were disclosed before the 88th Extraordinary Session of the Diet, popular resentment developed against the military leaders. But while there was resentment, there was yet no deep sense of guilt. As foreign observers correctly noted, the resentment was not so much against the basic philosophy and policy of the militarists as it was against their incompetence and failure. Now, however, with the publication a few days ago of the report of the Japanese atrocities in the Philippines, popular resentment has swung in another direction. Horrified and ashamed on hearing of these atrocities for the first time, the Japanese people have turned from a resentment against the failure of the military to a resentment against the immorality and criminality of the military.

This is as far as the people have come as yet, but several further steps are bound to follow as a matter of course. If the military have been guilty of such atrocities, and if they have succeeded until now in keeping them a secret from the people, is it not likely that the military have been guilty of equally immoral and criminal conduct in the realm of higher policy about which the people have not yet been told? This is the next logical question to be asked.

Such an analysis will not only convince the people that the military have indeed been as immoral and criminal in their higher policy as in their lesser acts, but should lead to the still further [illegible] of questioning and then condemning the basic philosophy which caused the military to act in such a manner. And then, the final step would be to question the very bases of the political, social, and economic order which would permit the growth of such a military class possessed of such dangerous philosophy.

When all these steps have been [illegible] through by the Japanese [illegible], then for the first time will there be possible a complete self-reflection, a complete realization of national guilt, and a complete sense of repentence. Then, and then only, will it be possible for Japan to build herself up anew on a new design acceptable alike to the world and to the conscience of her own people. Such a process takes time, but the process is now getting well under way. Though belated, the present creditable response of the Japanese people to the process of enlightenment holds the promise of a hopeful future.

PRESS COMMENTS

TO THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

TOKYO SHIMBUN (Evening paper), September 19.—With the defeat in the war, an atmosphere of reflection is filling various sections of the country, though the degree of it varies. However, when we turn our eyes to the Government offices, we cannot find any concrete sign of reflection. Especially their inefficiency is as detestable as ever. Even in the phase of work having to do with the authorities of the Allied Powers who prize speed so much, it seems that our Government officials are unable to maintain the pace with the Allied side.

According to a story told by Mr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Christian social worker, as reported in our paper, he was told by the Allied side: "Since a document seems to take time, a verbal message should be brought first." The Allied authorities therefore must have also found out about the inefficiency of our Government offices. Thus, the inefficiency of our Government offices is extending its sphere from the domestic domain to the international field. Nothing is more shameful for the Government offices than this state of affairs.

The present contact with the Allied side is the key which will determine the destiny of the country. Since this is patent, it is also clear that the inefficiency of our Government offices is calculated to give rise to a cause of evil which may become an object of lamentation for years to come. Not only will the inefficiency of the Government offices win the contempt of the Allied side but it may be misunderstood as a spontaneous expression of insincerity on the part of the entire people. If such proves to be the case, it will be really regrettable and very serious indeed.

As an important prelude to the construction of a new Japan, we have advocated a general shift of Government officials. Of course, we feel sympathy for them and we certainly do take into account the temporary and transitional confusion resulting from it, but since the Government officials have to accept with the military, the larger shares of the responsibility for defeat in the war, the demand for their withdrawal is not unwarranted. Especially when the disposal of the affairs related to the termination of the war, a work more difficult than the war itself, has to be done, if the Government officials continue to be as inefficient as ever, the entire public opinion of the country will come to demand the wholesale retirement of the present Government officials. And it is needless to say that the responsibility for such a situation rests with the Government officials themselves.

DRINKING BARS REOPENED

To Operate 26 Days Every Month In Metropolis

Public drinking bars resumed business in Tokyo under a new set-up on September 16, according to decision made by the Metropolitan Police Board.

Formerly, one establishment could only sell one kind of liquor but now it can supply to the public the following: bottled beer, draft beer, whiskey and sake.

Also in the past, the bars were classified according to their accommodation in the following manner: bars for 250 and 500 people for beer, sake, and bars for 200 people for whiskey. But under the new setup they are classified in the following category: bars for 500, 400 and 300 people.

This year, due to the cut made in brewing, the supply of liquor as well as establishments had been greatly decreased. Furthermore, many of the bars were closed most of the time due to slow delivery of rationing and other bottlenecks. But hereafter, a 26-days a-month business shall be maintained if possible. The opening hour will be the same as before which is 6 p.m. But from November the opening hour will be 5 p.m.

Yacht, Potomac, Unfit

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The Presidential yacht Potomac, which had been condemned as unfit for service will be replaced by the Williamsburg, which the United States Navy is reconditioning and is expected to be refitted for use early in October, it was disclosed on September 14 by Charles Ross, the President's secretary.

JAPAN'S COAL PROBLEM

Urgent Necessity Seen for Adjustment of Supply and Demand

What is the future of coal rationing? Will the Japan Coal Company (Nippon Sekitan Kabushiki Kaisha) remain as it is or will it be abolished?

As a result of the changes brought about by the termination of the Greater East Asia War on the national economy of Japan, the interest of the Japanese economic world is now centered on these questions. The arguments for and against the existence of the Nippon Sekitan Kaisha are being discussed from the standpoints of the future demand for coal, the present coal supply in Japan, the future trend of the coal counter-measure funds which were appropriated by the Government in large sums during the war, expectations of the future output of coal, and the changes which coal rationing will undergo in future.

The questions as to whether the coal rationing laws and the Nippon Sekitan Kaisha's policies would exist intact in the present forms or would be abolished and substituted by government counter-measures similar to those of the pre-war days, is extremely important because they constitute the nucleus of the coal problem of Japan. Moreover, the question as to whether or not the control placed on coal would be abolished, entirely depends on the future prospect of the demand and supply of coal. Now let us see what the prospects are in regard to coal demand.

Industries underwent many changes in prewar days and even during wartime; special measures were taken in developing war industries. All other industries not directly affiliated with the war cause were strictly suppressed, such as those engaged in export or in producing daily commodities for the people. In order to supply the war industries, coal rationing was rigidly controlled.

However, with the termination of the war, the distribution of coal to war industries has been completely cancelled. Hereafter, the entire output will be allocated to industries engaged in the production of daily necessities. However, in the light of the present situation, a smooth supply of coal cannot be expected as yet.

In short, the future prospect of the demand for coal depends on:

(1) The amount required for reparations.

(2) The amount required for transportations, especially, by domestic railways.

(3) The consumption of coal for obtaining gas and generating electricity.

(4) The demands of the concerted industries.

(5) The consumption of domestic and foreign merchantmen.

(6) The consumption of the Allied occupation forces for heating.

(7) Amount needed for government and private uses

In other words, the difference in the amount distributed and consumed during wartime in the production of iron and steel merchant ships and warships, and aircraft and the amount which will be consumed hereafter by the aforementioned items, will be the change in the supply and demand of coal of post-war Japan.

Coal for Reparation

One cannot conclude rashly whether or not the Allied countries will demand coal for reparation among other materials. But judging from the actual facts that Japan was exporting a considerable amount of coal to foreign countries in the pre-war days, quite a large portion of coal is expected to be designated for reparation purposes.

For instance, in 1935, Japan exported from 3,200,000 to 3,300,000 tons of Kyushu coal, chiefly to Manila, Shanghai and Hongkong, and possessed an export record of 3,000,500 tons. As a result of the outbreak of the China Affair in July 1937, it showed a gradual decline, but still about 1,200,000 tons of Japanese coal were being handled by Japanese trading firms.

Subsequently, however, coal exports declined to less than 1,000,000 tons because the government suppressed it in order to meet the demands in constructing a high national defense structure. The amount of export to foreign countries is not known because the control of coal in the hands of the Army and Navy during the last few years. However, it is assumed that about 2,000,000 tons of Kyushu coal have been exported to Shanghai, Hongkong and the Philippine Islands for use as fuel for ships and factories and in generating electricity in these regions.

As shown above, the future prospect of the demand and supply of coal in Japan and in the East Asiatic Sphere entirely depends on the industrial tendency of these regions. But, in either case, the fact that Japan has been exporting more than 3,000,000 tons of coal every year to foreign countries in pre-war days is sufficient to prove that it is fit for an item of reparation.

In order to pay reparations in coal, there are two means, one is through the hands of Japanese commercial firms, and the other, through the Nippon Sekitan Kaisha. However regardless of this fact, it will be done by the existing organs in compliance to the present trend of production.

The coal required by the occupation forces of the Allied powers must be preferentially supplied. The amount will be decided by the number of the forces but there is no difference in the fact that the supply to these forces must be given first consideration.

The amount of coal newly required is presumed to be about 5,000,000 tons. This demand for coal for use in railways, generating electricity and gas almost equals that of wartime. In fact, the amount which will be used in obtaining gas is expected to increase. The amount which will be consumed by the converted industries cannot be estimated before the basic limits are decided by the Allied Powers.

It is estimated that at least a total of 50,000,000 tons of coal must be secured for domestic consumption. Without it, Japan's National economy cannot be maintained. Assuming that each person in Japan consumes at an average of a ton of coal per year, the total amount required for the 70,000,000 people, the estimated population of post-war Japan, is 70,000,000 tons.

The question now remains as to how many tons of coal would be produced in the latter half of the year. The output was 10,000,000 tons during the first quarter, 8,000,000 tons during the second quarter (partly based on presumption,) and 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons are expected to be produced in the remaining six months of this year.

However, as a result of need for increased production, the coal mines are extremely exhausted. Many of them have been recklessly exploited and recovery seems almost impossible. Today, the output of coal from these mines is rapidly declining since the termination of the war. Therefore, it is not without reason that the coal supply this year will decrease to less than 30,000,000 tons. Despite the fact that munition factories have stopped operating, this amount is insufficient to supply the demands of the people.

Nippon Sekitan Kaisha

Since the adjustment of the supply and demand of coal is extremely difficult, the existence of the Nippon Sekitan Kaisha becomes significant and its importance increases doubly.

Then what will become of the funds of this semi-governmental firm? The question as to whether government funds should be withdrawn or not remains for solution in the future. If the government withdraws its funds, it would only remain as an ordinary commercial firm, losing the significance of its existence. Not only that, but its existence will become impossible and completely meaningless.

The Nippon Sekitan Kaisha exists only as a result of the coal rationing and regulation law which states: "those engaged in the production of coal shall sell it to the Nippon Sekitan Kabushiki Kaisha." This law will not be applicable if the Nippon Sekitan Kaisha is a mere profiting organ.

The abolishment of the Nippon Sekitan Kabushiki Kaisha could be considered from the standpoint of the price policy and the adjustment of the supply and demand of coal. Theoretically, however, it is impossible because it is a great coal trust. In order to give due solution to this problem, one must consider the questions:

(1) What will become of the government compensation policy for an increased output of coal?

(2) How will the problem of the coal price be solved from the standpoint of the governments price policy?

(3) Will the increase in the defrayment of transportation and other miscellaneous expenses be recognized?

It is evident that a cautious reexamination must be conducted on the question regarding the purchasing price of coal. In other words, the present system must be revised at the earliest possible moment. However, there is another question as to whether production is still possible even if the national compensation is completely abolished, and whether the consumer's price could be increased to a point where production will be made possible. A rapid advancement of the selling price of coal is considered difficult from the standpoint of the price policy, which aims at checking inflation and seeing to the maintenance of peace-time productive industries. The least amount of government compensation must be continued.

The Coal Price

The production price per ton of coal is ¥50, out of which ¥15 is borne by the producer and ¥35 by the government. The transportation cost which is about ¥12 per ton, is divided into two: the producer, ¥6 and the government, the remaining ¥6. In other words, the government has subsidized ¥41 per ton this year.

Since the average per capital consumption of coal is ¥23.0 per ton, ¥41 out of 65 per ton, is being defrayed by the national treasury. If this is abolished, the consumer will not be able to shoulder the cost by himself.

It is true that coal is cheap. Since the selling price which was extraordinary cheap, was left intact since September 1940, an extreme disparity has arisen when compared to the rise in prices of other materials and commodities. In order to connect this contradiction, the selling price will be revised together with the re-examination of the purchasing price. In either case, there is no question in the fact that consumers cannot bear the production cost.

If the present national compensation system is continued in one form or another by changing or revising the amount and means of compensation, the existence of the Nippon Sekitan Kaisha, as an executive organ, would become more significant and solidified. When the production of coal becomes smooth and an excess amount can be had at any required time and place in the future, its significance will decrease. However, under the present circumstances the existence of the Nippon Sekitan Kaisha is indispensable.

One cannot foretell or assume about the conditions and management of the coal problem. But the sale of coal cannot be restored to the hands of the producers for quite a while.

There are many state-policy firms that must be either abolished or re-examined as a result of the changes brought about by Japan's defeat. But as far as the coal problem is concerned, abrupt changes cannot be expected, because the adjustment of the supply and demand of coal must be maintained in order to avoid economic confusion and disorder.

ASAKUSA COMES TO LIFE

Shackles of Militarism Are Being Broken

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Out of the ashes and debris of the war which brought defeat to Japan, a new nation is beginning to stir in the agony of birth. Here in Tokyo, as elsewhere throughout the country, a new lease on life, marks the initial crystalization of the courage and determination of the people to build a new nation completely divorced from the shackles of militarism and feudalism.

The rapid reconstruction of the famous Kwannon Temple in Asakusa and the mushrooming of shops, lining the approach to the entrance of the temple is a timely barometer of the spirit and enthusiasm and illustrates how the Tokyoites are trying to rebuild Tokyo into a new and better Japanese metropolis. For the well-known Kwannon Temple in Asakusa and the Asakusa amusement zone is considered the pulse and heartbeat of Tokyo.

Asakusa and its colorful environs, so beloved and an important center of gaiety in the lives of the peoples of Tokyo, was destroyed in an incendiary attack on March 10. Besides the complete burning out of the very famous spot—Japan's Coney Island, countless pigeons, formerly seeking shelter in various parts of huge temple were rendered homeless. Not only was the main edifice itself razed but the colossal red gate at the entrance of the Kwannon Temple and the endless array of souvenir shops lining the main thoroughfare to the temple were also burned to the ground.

Miraculously, only the sacred image of Kwannon (Goddess of Mercy) escaped the ravages of the fire-bomb attack. Thus the temple headquarters is temporarily transferred to a nearby shrine. Nevertheless, thousands of worshippers from far and near, thronged the remains of the Kwannon Temple to pray before the sacred image of the Goddess of Mercy, thankful that they had been spared their lives. Gradually the daily pilgrimage to the Asakusa Kwannon Temple multiplied and at the foot of the Kwannon a numerous collections and various kinds of offerings accumulated.

After witnessing the veneration and enthusiasm of the Tokyoites, Mr. Suda, head of the Asakusa Ward, decided that the only way to fulfill the popular demand of Kwannon's admirers, as well as brighten the livelihood of new Tokyo, was immediately to reconstruct another temple on the former site.

Mr. Suda made negotiations here and there for the material and for necessary arrangements.

Soon a new Kwannon Temple began to rear its head. Sometime this month, it is expected to be completely restored.

According to tradition, some 1,300 years ago, three brothers, who were fishermen by trade, one day in early summer, cast their fishing net in the Miyato River (the ancient name for present-day Sumida River). When they drew in their net they found an object enmeshed in its tangles. They threw the object back into the river but again it was caught in their net.

When this incident occurred repeatedly, the brothers marvelled over it and finally brought the object home with them. For it must be a manifestation of good.

It so happened that the object was a golden image of Kwannon so they immediately established a small modest temple and consecrated it to the image.

This is said to be the beginning of the Asakusa Kwannon Temple. Descendants of the three brothers to this day are said to be among the guardians of the sacred image of Kwannon.

The former temple was 108 feet square and was surrounded by a wide gallery. It stood on the site of a similar structure destroyed by fire about 1650. In fact, according to the temple records, the building has been burned four times since its establishment but each time the shrine and its contents have been saved through a special door cut through the wall at the back.

Very striking was the immense two-storied gateway with its high tiled roof, huge boss-studded doors and bulbous lanterns which marked the entrance to the former temple. On either side stood colossal carved wooden figures with fierce countenance so commonly seen at the entrance of Japanese temples. There was also hung beside one of the statues an exaggerated pair of straw sandals donated by credulous persons desirous of becoming good walkers.

The former street, leading to the entrance, was one of the most unique in Tokyo. It was a straight paved street some 350 yards long and was known as the "Nakamise" (shops within). It was like stepping into a colorful Japanese print. The lowness of the red-painted shops gave an extra height and dignity to the famous gate.

These former shops did thriving business and their stock was endless, there being cakes, souvenir and toys of all kinds. Here one could see such intimacies such as the black pad to go under Mrs. Sato's hair; the supports which preserve the shape of the broad obi and give dignity to milady's figure; footless silk stockings to be worn with the tabi. There were glittering hair ornaments worn by the geisha which attracted the country girl; there were full-sized wigs. In direct contrast, for souvenirs there were two-inch models showing the different styles of hair-dressing or models of houses as well as miniature household goods.

All this is no more. However, when Asakusa comes into full being again, much of its former color and liveliness is also expected to return.

As a matter of fact, already some of the make-shift shops are engaged in business but their stock is so limited. It will take some time before Asakusa of tomorrow will resemble the Asakusa of yesterday with its temple and its shops and its countless movie houses.

U.S. Press Comments

Dallas, Texas, Morning News

Peace on earth once more! Peace after the greatest cataclysm in history! Peace, and with it the greatest challenge to humanity since that brought by the Man of Galilee—the same challenge, indeed, thrown once more before us in the slough of bitter experience!

The mind of man can hardly grasp the enormity of the injustice and suffering that has been inflicted upon the world by the forces of evil. The power of human comprehension is overwhelmed as we raise our eyes from the final bloody scene and view in retrospect the horrors we have passed through—and again as we turn our eyes toward the future and the mountainous problems that lie ahead of us. Nor can we wholly comprehend the dangers that still beset us. Yet it will be helpful if we resolve as we have never resolved before to remember this bitter tragedy. It will keep us humble and lend us the wisdom of experience.

At intervals throughout history there have come into existence men and forces that have threatened civilization as it was slowly developing into the things that we call enlightenment today—Xerxes and his hordes who knocked loudly at the doors of Athens, Hannibal who almost snuffed out the light of Rome, the Huns of Attila, the Mongols of Genghis Khan, the crescent of Islam that almost closed upon Europe. With the increasing light of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, we began to think that, even with all of its own wars, Western civilization had passed from the shadow of the menace of total destruction. Yet it arose again almost before we could comprehend its meaning—no savage horde from the dark fringes of the civilized world but one in our very midst with the pagan philosophy that might is right, fortified by man's new instruments of power and destruction. Even after its temporary suppression in the First World War we did not understand the full portent of it. Now we have gone through the struggle again, fighting a war of survival against the iron monster of Mittel-europa aided this time by a modern-variety of Western civilization's ancient enemy, a fanatical and brutal remnant of the Mongol menace.

Will the dropping again of the mantle of peace over the earth bring forgetfulness to weary minds?

Let us not forget the millions of the bravest and best of our youth whose blood has been shed.

Let us not forget the mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and brothers among us who can be happy today only in the thought that no more must men go to the sacrifice that has been demanded of their own loved ones.

Let us not forget the great destruction of the world's physical values, the still greater loss of spiritual values that always comes to humanity when every cell and fiber of brain and muscle are strained for the accomplishment of death—however necessary that effort must be.

Let us not forget that war is the ugliest, the most unnatural, the most evil experience known to God or man—the mystic phenomenon that throws back, not forward.

Let us not forget the baleful progress of the science of Mars by which man's machines for mass production become the instruments for mass slaughter and destruction. Especially let us not forget that cosmos-rocking blast at Hiroshima. It was on our side this time, but it is not for us to know what fantastically destructive engine of annihilation may be propelled through the stratosphere against us in a possible future war.

Finally, let us not forget the high resolves that we made under the impact of our nobler emotions as we have seen the best of our manhood go unflinchingly into the maelstrom of death that was not their own doing. We, the elders, by our selfishness and stupidity made this war possible. Most of the real fighting has been done by youth, by young men in their teens and twenties. Now that the carnage is over, we, the elders, will assume again full responsibility for the conduct of the world's affairs. God grant that we live up to it.

For we must know now that we range near the brink of the chasm. It could happen here—on this little globe. This little paradise prepared for us by our Creator could become a total shambles in the final act of the tragedy of man.

"Judge of the nations, spare
us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

JAPANESE FOLK-TALES

Vast Revisions Made in Children's Literature

By S. K.

I

Since ancient days many excellent children's legends have existed in Japan. They have been handed down from generation to generation from time unknown, and have reached the remotest corners of the Island Empire. Even today they serve to educate the little folk of this country, and are in reality a valuable national literature. Among these there are the five world-famous stories of "Momotaro" (The Peach Boy), "Kachikachi Yama" (The Tale of a Bad Badger), "Shitakiri Suzume" (The Tongue-cut Sparrow), "Saru Kani Kassen" (The Quarrel of the Monkey and the Crab) and "Hanasaka Jiji" (Cherry Blossom Grandpa). The following four tales are also well known: "Kobutori Jiji" (The Old Man and the Wen), "Bunbuku Chagama" (The Dancing Tea Kettle), "Nezumi-no Yomeiri" (The Marriage of the Mice), and "Kurage-no Tsukai" (The Messenger of the Jellyfish).

Handed down by word of mouth and of unknown authorship, they have been told at the bedside, beside the hearth, and on the porch of a summer evening by grandfathers and grandmothers to their little grandchildren, and so have come down to this day, naturally in slightly varying versions in different districts.

In "The Quarrel of the Monkey and the Crab," for instance, the hero of the tale is the baby crab, who avenges the death of his mother. The villain is the monkey and the baby crab is aided by the bee, the chestnut and the mortar. In some districts, however, the chestnut is replaced by the egg. Nevertheless, the part taken by either the egg or the chestnut is the same, to hide in the ashes of the hearth of the monkey's home, and to explode and burn the monkey when he returns to his dwelling. In some districts a patch of cow-dung for the monkey to slip on and fall after rushes out of his home screaming with the pain of his burn, is added to the characters of the tale. When the monkey tumbles down, the mortar falls on top of him and traps him.

Revisions Made

These folk-tales, so told from generation to generation, are also subject to intentional revision to accord with the spirit of the times. To give one example, is the original tale of the monkey and the crab, the mother crab is instantly killed when the bad monkey throws a hard astringent persimmon at her. However, according to the new version of the story told in picture-books today, the mother crab is only wounded and is put to bed with a bandage around her head. And the bad monkey, trapped by the mortar, stung by the bee, and avenged by the baby crab, is not killed in the end but comes to the bedside of the mother crab and begs to be forgiven.

Another example is the revision made in "The Tale of a Bad Badger." Originally the mischievous badger, who ravages the fields and is finally trapped by the old man, cunningly deceives the old farmer, kills him, makes the old woman eat the broth of the old man, and shouts to her as he flees from the house, "look at the bones under the sink." The modern version of the tale omits the repulsive scene, the relic of a more barbarous age in the early part of human history. In the original story, also, the death of the old man is avenged by the chivalrous rabbit, who goes out in a wooden boat and drowns the cruel badger, who accompanies him in a mud boat. Today, the tale as told in the kindergartens does not end with the drowning of the badger, but comes to a more enlightening finish with the repentance of the badger, who is sent to a lonely island to begin a new life.

The same kind of revision can be seen in the tale of "Momotaro," the most popular of all children's folk-tales in Japan. This story of the Peach Boy, Sazanami Iwaya, a pioneer in the field of juvenile literature in Japan, developed as the portrayal of an ideal personality to be an example to the young boys of this country. In this sense, the story expresses the progressive and enterprising spirit of the Japanese people, and Momotaro represents the youthful, vigorous, and forward-marching spirit which should be created in the modern Japanese boy. Thus, a good deal of stress is put in modern days upon the educational significance of the tale.

The spirit of righteousness and justice which impels Momotaro to chastise and overthrow the demons of Devil's Island, who are a menace to the welfare of society, is appropriate to the youth of Japan and is something to be highly recommended. However, on the other hand, caution should be taken in regard to the effect upon children's minds of the imperialistic and aggressive idea which is stressed in the fact that Momotaro triumphantly returns with cart-loads of loot and captured goods from his expedition. With this serious fault in mind, one Japanese story teller created a revised version of "Momotaro" and called it "Momojiro," the Second Peach Boy. In this story Momojiro does not return from his expedition with loads of confiscated treasures nor does he kill off the trouble-making devils. He subjugates them, reforms them, and effectively utilizes their physical strength to develop and cultivate the natural resources of Devil's Island. This kind of creative character in the modern Japanese youth is advocated by many.

Such changes as these are common in children's stories all over the world. Generally speaking, all such children's folk-tales in any country contain such unpleasant features of human beings being eaten, animals killed, stepchildren being ill-treated and children hating one another. Criticized from the modern educational point of view and the ethical viewpoint, it is natural that such revisions are being made. For such reasons, the story of the three little pigs has been changed. In Walter Disney's version of the tale, the big bad wolf does not fall into the boiling pot and get killed in the end, but he gets burned and runs for his life. In Japan as elsewhere, these modifications and changes in folk-tales, born from the hearts of the people and handed down for so many centuries, signify in most vivid fashion the educational policy and the direction in which the guiding spirit of the nation is focussed. In such revisions, we may note the cultural tendency of the Japanese nation.

History of Development

The history of the development of children's literature in Japan begins undoubtedly in the Meiji period (1868-1911), Sazanami Iwaya being called the father of children's stories in Japan. Known among little tots as "the uncle of fairyland," he devoted his whole life to the writing of fairy-tales and books for children, after beginning a career as a writer among the literary fore-runners of modern literature, in the Kenkyusha, a literary group headed by Koyo Ozaki, one of Japan's literary geniuses of the Meiji era.

In about the middle of the Meiji era, Iwaya edited and published the Shonen Sekai (Boy's World) through the Hakubunkan publishing house, and at the same time published a series of old Japanese fairy-tales and another series of world fairy-tales, both running into tens of volumes. He not only satisfied the hunger for reading of the boys and girls of his time, but he also began the development of a real juvenile literature in this country, lecturing on Japanese literature in Germany, constantly creating new fairy-tales and stories, traveling all over Japan telling stories to children, and spending his later years almost entirely in story-telling. Loved by all the children, he died in 1933.

(To Be Continued)

A prominent man had lost a bet on a game, and the winner asked him to autograph the bill. "I'm giving it to my grandson for a souvenir," he explained. "He wants to frame it and hang it in his room."

"You mean the money's not going to be spent?" asked the prominent man.

"That's right."

"Well then I'll just write you a check!"